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Elihu Root and the Grocery Trade.

It is an ill wind that blaws naebody guid; and every political disaster has its beneficiary. The Democracy has a host of wreckers who have battened upon its misfortunes, all the way from WII-MAM JENNINGS BRYAN down to DAVID BENNETT HILL. Discredit is their stock in trade, calamity their daily bread. They care for naught if only their pelf or power be unimpaired. But the Democratic party has no monopoly of the obscene and the lewd, as a survey of its convention at St. Louis might suggest. There are others.

The defeat of the Republican party in this State will not be without its consolations for ODELL. It will be vastly more tolerable to him than that it should win if in winning it brought a man like ELIHU ROOT into the Governorship. That would mean the end of ODELL, whereas if the party goes down to defeat ODELL is just as competent to adapt himself to the conditions of disaster as is the unprepossessing occupant of Wolfert's Roost. This may seem an extravagant compliment, but it is far from thoughtlessly paid.

If Judge PARKER sweeps the State of New York it will leave ODELL the unchallenged master of the Republican party machinery. There is no unhorsing him. The party is too supine, too demoralized to throw off his yoke. Corruption, unchecked and too long endured, has had its natural, its inevitable result; and ODELL has nothing to fear. Which, then, is the more attractive to him, a Republican victory or a Republican defeat?

If it shall appear to ODELL that Mr. ROOSEVELT is assured of the State and can be depended on to carry the Republican candidate for Governor in with him, then and in that case he will procure hown nomination. What is needed in the State is a JOSEPH FOLK to restore the penitentiary to its proper functions. ELIHU ROOT has the stature and the proportions of a FOLK, and that is why he is unpopular at Albany and in all the subordinate or branch groceries throughout the State.

The Escape of the St. Louis.

It occurs to us that Secretary MET-CALF'S telegram to the Hon. MARTIN DOLPHIN of the Central Federated Union, while couched in a proper spirit of discipline, submission, respect and apologetic explanation, displayed in degree a lack of the supreme q ity of practical resourcefulness on the part of the successor of Mr. CORTELYOU.

The Secretary reported thus to Chairman DOLPHIN:

"Immediately on receipt of your telegram this morning, Department wired Supervising Inspector-General Steamboat Inspection service to make thorough examination of steamer St. Louis before permitting her to sail. Telegram since received from Supervising Inspector-General reports that St. Louis had salled before receipt of instructions from Department. Your telegram of last evening, being sent out as night message, did not reach Department until after 9 A. M. Department's action, although prompt, was therefore too late to V H. METCALP.

"Secretary Commerce and Labor. This, of course, explains to Chairman DOLPHIN why the St. Lotis got away from Organised Labor. But could nothing more have been said and done by a Secretary equal to every emergency? Would not such a Secretary have added samething else to his report to Chairman DOLPHIN? For example:

"Department's action, though prompt, was to late to stop steamer at Sandy Hook, as you desired. By the courtesy of Secretary Moonr, however, the entire available force of the United States Navy has been ordered to overtake the St. Louis and being her back to Organized Labor. Trust this is

It appears that the Hon. VICTOR HOW-ARD METCALF, Secretary of Commerce and Labor, has yet something to learn.

Bussia's Strange Sea Policy.

more seems to be no doubt that the British steamer Malacca, captured by the Russian "volunteer" cruiser St. Petersburg, is to be released immedistely, and that compensation will be paid for her detention. If it be also true that this course was earnestly recommended to the Russian Foreign Office by the French Government, and if it was taken in compliance with the peremptory orders of the Csar himself, the inference seemed, at first sight, to be justified that a dangerous collision between Russia and England, which looked imminent. had for a time at least been averted.

Then came yesterday the report of the sinking-not merely the seizure-of the British ship Knight Commander by the Russian cruisers off the coast of Ja-3an; news which, if confirmed in its original form, is surely calculated to inflame English indignation to a degree far beyond that which was caused by the Red See proceedings.

That such incidents should have occurred plainly indicates the existence at the Court of St. Petersburg and in the Russian Administration of a party determined to widen the area of the war, and thus partially divert attention from the apprehended defeat of hands of the Japanese. No heed is likely to be paid by anybody to the suggestion that the acts of the volunteer cratic National Committee into this town.

cruisers in the Red Sea were ordered by Admiral AVELLAN, Minister of Marine, without the knowledge of any more important member of the Government. The assumption that the consequences of the seizure of the Malacca were not foreseen is absurd, and no single Minister would have ventured to confront them on his sole responsibility. That Count Lamsdorff, Minister for Foreign Affairs, was unaware of the orders given to the volunteer cruisers is extremely probable. He would have averted the war with Japan, if he could, and he is in no wise chargeable with the outcome of a contest to which Russia was rashly committed unprepared.

As it is unreasonable to impute to Admiral AVELLAN a temerity which would have cost him not only his place but his liberty, and, as it is equally impossible to tax with idiocy the more influential personages whose wishes he undoubtedly carried out, we must assume that the results of the Malacca incident were deliberately planned by M. DE PLEHVE, Minister of the Interior, and by his coadjutors in the Government and in the Grand Ducal circle, who hitherto have kept the ear of the Czar, and have managed even to retain the discredited ALEXIEFF in the post of nominal Viceroy in Manchuria. Nor would their plot have miscarried-for events were moving quickly, and an explosion of popular wrath in England would have been followed by a counter outburst of national enmity in Russia-had not the friends of peace, with even more celerity, been able to reach and influence the Czar himself. It can only have been the British and German sovereigns, and the President of the French Republic, who,

at the psychological moment, contrived

to conjure the storm.

So long as the party of DE PLEHVE remains preponderant at St. Petersburg. there will be desperate efforts to keep the eyes of the Czar's subjects away from the reverses incurred in the Far East. Nor will there be wanting plausible grounds on which the Ozar's favorite counsellors may plead that there are limits beyond which even the most complaisant and conciliatory of autocrats ought not to go. Suppose, for instance, the British Government should do what British public opinion evidently wishes to see done, and announce that the so-called "volunteer" steamers St. Petersburg and Smolensk cannot be suffered to pass the Dardanelles under a commercial flag and then assume a naval flag in the Red Sea; but that, if henceforth they presume to perform any of the functions properly exercised by warships, they will be dealt with summarily as pirates. It is certain that no British Ministry could live a day, if it countenanced the escape of any more 'volunteers" from the Black Sea, and did not take effective measures to enforce upon the Sultan compliance with its protest, by despatching a war fleet to the Egean. Then, again, what is to be done about the vessels which have already violated the Treaty of London? Must they pull down their naval flags and resume a commercial status, or shall they be suffered to make their way, as best they can, to the Far East, under a stipulation that en route they shall leave neutral vessels unmolested? These are

Russia with Great Britain. We must bear in mind that Russian public opinion might easily be wrought the Czar himself would be swept away. All Russians, not excepting M. WITTE and Count Lamsdorff, who are known to have regarded a war at the further end of Russia as strategically foolish and economically ruinous, believe that there never would have been a contest, but for the treaty concluded between England and Japan. But for Great Britain's moral support, and the certainty that never again would they have to meet, unaided, a coalition of three European Powers, would the Japanese have dared to pit themselves against the colossal Northern Empire. There exists, therefore, in all ranks of Russian society a rooted conviction that, at bot tom, they owe to England a disgrace inflicted by a despised enemy.

questions that bristle with difficulties,

and might easily be made inflammatory

by those who at heart desire to embroil

The Open Prophecy Shop.

It seems clear that both PARKER and ROOSEVELT are to be elected. It is unfair to discriminate between prophets. The open prophecy shop must be maintained. The Hon. GEORGE BRUCE COB-TELYOU has so arranged the classes in the Electoral College that the Roosevelt class has 267 members and the Parker class 151. Here is his catalogue:

FOR ROOSSTELL.

| California 10 | Nevada |
|------------------|---------------|
| Colorado 5 | New Hampshire |
| Connectious 7 | North Dakota |
| Delaware 3 | Ohlo |
| Idaho 8 | Oregon |
| Illinois 27 | Pennsylvania |
| Indiana 15 | Rhode Island |
| Iowa 18 | South Dakota |
| Eansas 10 | Utah |
| Malse 8 | Vermont |
| Maryland 8 | Washington |
| Massachusetts 16 | Wisconsin |
| Michigan 14 | Wyoming |
| Minnesota 11 | |
| Montana 3 | Total |
| Nebraska 8 | |
| POR P | REER. |

| П | FOR PARKER. | | |
|---|----------------------|--------------------|--|
| | Alabama 11 | North Carolina | |
| 1 | Arkansas 9 | South Carolina | |
| • | Plorida 5 | Tennessee | |
| | Georgia | Toxas | |
| d | Kentucky 18 | Virginia | |
| 1 | Louistana 9 | | |
| | Mississippi 10 | Total | |
| | Missouri 18 | | |
| | New York New J | ersey and West Vir | |
| | | | |
| | ful and unclassified | Harring achieve | |
| | in and unclassined | . Having acmeve | |
| | by two little sums i | n addition the Win | |

the Democrats. He "has them beaten" by his mathematics, but he is willing that there should be a race and not a procession. Mr. CORTELYOU knows the moral and hygienic value of certainty. He wants to keep his fellow citizens from worrying the army under Kouropatkin at the and let them have a quiet summer and

ning of the West, Mr. CORTELYOU can

afford to make a show of generosity to

They bring all the banners of Hope with them. The Hon. JAMES C. DAHLMAN of Nebraska is sure that "Nebraska will almost surely go Democratic." The Hon. M. F. TARPEY of California is sure that the Democrats "have a splendid chance to carry" that State. The Hon. R. L. WILLIAMS of Indian Territory "believes that our candidate will win." As for New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, they have been given in a bunch to the Democrats by divers Democratic soothsayers. The Hon. THOMAS TAGGART'S Indiana admirers are certain that Indiana will be "certainly Democratic" if he is nominated for Governor.

Just as the reader becomes convinced of the election of PARKER, along comes the Hon. JAMES A. TAWNEY, M. C., of Winona, Minn., and swears that "there is absolutely no doubt as to New Jersey and Connecticut" and that there isn't any chance in the world of an electoral vote for the Democratic ticket in the West.

Twenty-eight different arrangements of the electoral votes demonstrate the triumphant" election of ROOSEVELT and FAIRBANKS. Twenty-eight as conclusive arrangements demonstrate the equally "triumphant" election of PAR-KER and DAVIS. It is hard to resist the growing impression that all four are sure of election.

Operatic Orchestral Harmony.

Other unions should watch carefully the methods of the Musical Mutual Protective Union. Much might thereby be learned. The origin, rise and fall of the attempt to coerce the Herr Direktor CONBIED of the Metropolitan Opera House into paying higher rates than he was wont to pay have been succinctly set forth in a statement made by Mr. NAHAN FRANKO, that member of the union whose duty it is to engage the players and to prevent the Herr Direktor from approaching in person the secret powers at the "Old Homestead."

It was Mr. CONRIED who started the trouble by contemplating a cut in the rates of pay. It was not the members of the orchestra who actively resented this. It was the union, which took action to prevent imposition upon the orchestral artists. The union said to the Herr Direktor: "What! Would you lower the salaries of these men? Well, you'll raise them. That's what you'll do. See!"

The members of the orchestra did not yearn to have their wages lowered. They did not desire to have them raised. They just wished to have them let alone. But that could not be. In the market value of great musical artists there is no such thing as standing still. They must go up, or they must go down and out. The union decided that in the future the orchestral players should get \$10 a night for playing Wagner dramas and \$12 for "Parsifal." Note the pointed significance of the latter figure. Upon "Parsifal" the Herr Direktor waxed great, famous and wealthy. He got double prices from the eager public for presenting it. Therefore let "Parsifal" temper the pecuniary wind to the shorn lambs. Let the Herr Direktor admit his musicians on the ground floor.

Thus proclaimed the union in the majesty of its wrath at the injustice contemplated by the Herr Direktor. But the members of the orchestra rose in their fidelity to art and the manager and refused to be parties to such a plan. They would continue to play at the old prices. Let the Herr Direktor simply Europe pricing orchestras. Let him come home and all would be forgiven. The Herr Direktor generously consented to be forgiven. He even promised to come home after he had engaged a few singers to assist the orchestra through the long Wagner dramas.

Meanwhile smiles are plentiful in the offices of the manager. The directoral sleeve has emptied itself. Everything is once more serene. The old orchestra will be reengaged—that is, part of it will. Opera will continue to be given at the old stand and at the old prices, and the Musical Mutual Protective Union can pat itself on the back and plume itself on another splendid victory.

The Deadly Hurdle.

Special attention has been drawn to the hazards in "steeplechase" racing in this country by two fatal accidents at the Brighton Beach racetrack within the last few days. The rider of one of the horses in the Brighton Beach Steeplechase on Saturday was almost instantly killed by the fall of his mount, while only a few days earlier another jockey had died, without regaining consciousness, as the result of a similar accident at the same track. Sport which necessarily results in the

destruction of human life is not true sport and will never be tolerated by patrons of the American turf. At the same time, however, there is no particular reason why a general cry should be raised against steeplechasing because of the sad fate of two jockeys. In the first place, every rider in a jumping race knows the chances he takes before he goes to the post. Nobody compels him to take the hazard, and therefore he goes to his death, if that shall be his fate, with his eyes wide open.

Furthermore, that part of the history of steeplechase racing in this country which will never be written bears abundant testimony to the fact that many of the "croppers" that are sustained in going over the jumps are deliberately brought about by the jockeys themselves in carrying out their part in the programme to "fix" a race. Jumping races have been the scandal of the American turf for years, and fortunes have been won and lost on dishonestly run races. Because of the very nature of the game, it has been next to impossible for honest turf officials to put a stop to the corrupt practices. When a jockey is willing to take the chances of improperly "lifting" a horse at a jump, and gets a broken bone or a bad shaking up thereby, it is hardly possible for officials to

declare that he did the trick purposely. There is no hint, fortunately, that the two jockeys who recently lost their lives were parties to any such business. One of them was employed by a man possessed of the very highest turf ideals, whose interest in racing has given to

the sport in the East one of its greatest uplifts. The employer of the Jockey who was killed on Saturday has an equally

high reputation in Canada. One of the reasons for these fatalities in steeplechasing comes from insufficient schooling of the horses. They do this work much better in England and Ireland than they do it here. It may be, too, that our hurdles are too high. The mannet in which some of the horses negotiate them would certainly seem to prove this. Furthermore, those senseless things known as "Liverpools" could well be done away

with altogether. With horses more carefully schooled, with hurdles a few inches lower, and, above all, with the invention of some effectual means of stopping the scandals of the steeplechase course, there will be, on the further side of every hurdle, fewer open graves.

Parker and Tammany.

Nobody needs to lose any sleep over the relations and intentions of the Hon. CHARLES F. MURPHY and Tammany Hall toward the Democratic national ticket. It is the habit of Tammany to be loyal to the regular ticket. The habit has not been broken since 1879. Mr. MURPHY couldn't keep his place and be lukewarm in his support of Judge PARKER; but there is no reason to believe that he is lukewarm. At the proper time and with the proper enthusiasm, Tammany will "ratify;" and the district leaders will vie with one another in "bringing out" the vote.

The "up-State" Democrats who growl at Tammany will be unusually industrious and fortunate if they make proportionately as good a showing on election day as Tammany will.

Having opposed the nomination of Judge PARKER, it would be ridiculous for Mr. MURPHY to go to Esopus and fall upon the Judge's neck. From the mere fact of that opposition, however, he is bound to "pile up" a big vote to remove any doubt as to the good faith of Tammany. That opposition was shrewd from one point of view. The "organization" is sure of better terms and treatment than if it had been hotly Parkerite from the first. Neither Mr. HILL nor Mr. McCarren will be allowed to exalt his horn unduly. One expects a little self-sacrifice from one's friends.

The voters of Incians do not differ in any notable particular from the voters of the other States in the Middle West, except that they are less numerous than the voters of either Ohio or Illinois. But when a Presidential campaign begins it is invariably discovered that upon two classes of citizens in the Hoosier State the whole burden of determining the result depends. These two classes are the voters of the "Natural Gas" belt and the "Quakers" resident along the Ohio border in a group of counties of which Connersyille is the chief place.

The "natural gas" men are before every Presidential election declared to be 'newcomers" in Indiana. It is said of them that the industrial interests fostered by natural gas attract from other States artisans who, for some unknown reason, persist in acting contrariwise to all other voters of Indiana. Why this is so no one has been able to tell. Not less peculiar and equally incompre-

hensible is the course of the Indiana Quakers. The Quakers, mostly in the Sixth Congress district are a peace loving people, and whatever savors of war or its methods and any form of militarism so affrights and repels them that at the first mention of troops, brigades, army corps, squadrons or detachments they are restop nosing about the musical centres of | ported as ready to abandon the party with which they had been allied in port its opponents.

If the natural gas men and the Quakers of Indiana always voted as visiting observers on errands in Indiana predict that they will vote, the sentiments of the citizens in all other divisions of the State would be of little importance.

The Democratic party will be much obiged to Mr. BRYAN if he has and keeps the resolution ascribed to him of confining himself to paid lectures and of diverging into stump oratory only in Missouri. But can he keep the resolution? Will the lecture platform relieve him from that terrible malady, stoppage of the oratoricals?

The Importance of Prohibition.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: You say that in many cases purely local conditions have caused the success of Southern local option. But are there not purely local and deplorable conditions, that more than equal those of the South, existing in New York city and its surrounding summer resorts in regard to the liquor business? For instance, at a New Jersey village near by intoxicating drinks are sold in several places without a license, and those who patronize these low places are principally

young men and boys.

Yesterday in the presence of a large crowd waiting for a New York train at the station a young man, apparently of good family, attempted suicide in the Morris and Essex Canal. He was beastly drunk and wanted to end everything because he had disgraced his family. But the worst phase of the matter was that most of the witnesses of this degrading spectacle seemed highly amused. It is the attitude of our Northern citizens, in their careless indifference to the destruction of their young and women, more than any difference in special conditions, which is making local option unuccessful in the North.

successful in the North.

This question of the prohibition of the sale of liquor, which receives so little attention at the hands of our grand old parties, is, if one considers its financial and moral aspects, at least an important inancial and moral aspects, at real an important issue. I believe that this party of good citizens who enter every four years into the Presidential fight so cheerfully and hopefully really has a more vitally patriotic issue as their entire platform than either of the old parties have ever had. Here is an issue that means more than those of the tariff, sound are really the relations of capital and labor, and are ney, the relations of capital and labor, and ex-LANDING, N. J. July 24.

Proposal to Tow the Sargasse Sea North . TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Among the many remarkable phenomena connected with the Gulf Stream, not the least remarkable is the ex-Galf Stream, not the least remarkable is the existence of those vast floating meadows of seawed known as sargassum. In that area of marine prairie known as the Sargasso Sea, which affords harbor and pasture for many animals, there lies an important influence upon the fauna of the Atlantic Ocean. So inextricably are the fortunes and lives of races of animals bound upwatch one and lives of races of animals bound up with one and lives or races of animals bound up with one another in the struggle for existence that this vast feeding ground must offer great supplies of food to predaceous fish, which do not need the protection it affords. Now, if the United States Government should employ its powerful cruisers on the North Atlantic station to tow up north portions of the Sarassa Sea, the fishing along the Jersey oper the Sargasso Sea, the fishing along the Jersey coas

would be improved.

Looking over an old log book of Christopher Columbus, I learn that he got stuck in the weed in latitude 20 degrees north, longitude 48 degrees west. He remarks: "The sea was covered with such a quantity of seaweed, like little branches of the fit trees which hear the pistachio nuts, that we believed the ships would run aground for want of water." But happily he never wavered, and on the tropic, in longitude 66 degrees, the first vessel which had ever entered the Sargasso Sea em

lantic coast has been fair to midding; and I have no doubt it would be much improved if we manured the grounds with sargassum. Please agitate, and accept the thanks of a retired officer of the Swiss news. Walters Bevenier Chara.

MEXICO AS A REPUBLIO. Elections May Be a Farce, but She Has the

Man She Needs in President Diaz. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Writing apparently in a spirit of unkindly criticism, he criticizes, a correspondent of THE SUN from Tampico, Mexico, pronounces the recent Mexican election a farce, and declares that this handful of friends in the City of Mexico " He says that in the city of his own residence, with a population of 20,000, "there was no election and no one could vote.

Let it be admitted that this is the fact, as

it in general effect, and that Mexico sees

fit to call herself a Republic. I fail to see

that it justifies any slur upon the Mexican system of government. Mexico is not parading herself before the world as an exemplar of the principles of pure democracy, or as a model of republicanism. She is after results, and she seems to be getting them. She has peace at home, friendship with her neighbors, a free educational system, and she lisplays a very marked industrial progress. The American eagle may flap its wings and scream very loudly over its exhibition to an unenlightened world of what a real, genuine, up-to-date, properly conducted republic ought to be; but governments exist for business and not for exhibition purposes. Methods, as mere methods, count for little. Mexico shows results which command congratuation rather than criticism and cavilling. Another point may be noted here—That the probability that the percentage of Mexicans who approve the "election" of Por-firio Diaz by the methods employed in the City of Mexico is larger than the percentage of Americans who indorse the more truly republican method recently employed at Chicago. All good Republican Americans who are disposed to comment unkindly on the motes in Mexican politics may well devote a few minutes to a prayerful consideration of beams in the political system of their own land. Before proceeding to a demolition of Mexican window panes, they will do wisely to see if there is no American glass in the line of fire.

Measuring our neighbor by practical results and not by academic theories of model systems of republican government, Mexico may stand as a republic run by an oligarchy street, "she gets there just the same. If Mr. Roosevelt were as heartily supported by the American people as Porfirlo Diaz is by the Mexicans, American elections would e a farce for the next twenty years. NEW YORK, July 25.

BRYAN'S LOST PRESTIGE.

Defeated by the Conservatives, Now the Radicals, Disgusted, Desert Him. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Why within ten days has the justice of an income tax and the urgent necessity of national ownership of railroads, &c.—planks which Mr. Bryan basely surrendered at St. Louisassumed such importance in his opinion? am forced to the conclusion that it is a last desperate attempt to hold a leadership for which he has proved himself unworthy and

desperate attempt to hold a leadership for which he has proved himself unworthy and unfit.

Had Mr. Bryan manfully advocated these measures before the convention and said then, as he says now, that he regarded them as essential for the people's welfare, and hence truly democratic, he would still—though outvoted—have retained the confidence of the radical wing of the party, and could with honor, dignity and self-respect either have stayed in or gone out of the national Democratic organization.

As he showed his moral weakness at St. Louis so now he shows his folly in assuming that he can reorganize the party on radical lines. As Mr. Bryan well knows, there is not even one of the leaders of the Democratic party to-day who is in sympathy with the measures which he proposes henceforth to advocate: and which doubtless he will advocate until some future Hill frightens or cajoles him again. It is a fool's dream to deem it possible to incorporate the socialistic (and in my opinion noble and desirable because socialistic measures he mentions with present day Democracy. Twould be a putting of new wine in old bottles.

For the new ideas we need a new party. Had Bryan at St. Louis been true to his convictions, he could have led the radicals out of the organized hypoorisy which is all the Democratic party is to-day, and thus have formed the nucleus of a reform party which would have eventually secured the allegiance of the best elements of all existing parties. As it is he can now only run after them. His pronunciamento is solely a bid for their continued loyalty; but it will be futile. "Weighed and found wanting" is the verdict that every radical Democrat rendered against Mr. Bryan two weeks ago.

cal Democrat rendered against Mr. an two weeks ago.

is statement that Mr. Parker's election help and over a statement.

of the Democratic party as radicals is not only not true, but is positively desire is not only not true, out is positively false. It is a pitiable effort to "save his face" in supporting Parker, for even yet he has not the moral courage to face party ostracism by refusing to support a man who is, in his declared policy and in his advisers, far as the poles asunder from him.

poles asunder from him.

On the contrary, far from helping toward the attainment of an income tax, of national ownership of railroads, of the initiative and referendum, of the election by the people of United States Senators, and of the many other measures necessary to make this a government by the people, Parker's success will, in the opinion of radical Democrats, be a positive hindrance; and he will not have their support at the polls.

New York Line 25

NEW YORK, July 25.

From the Hawatian Gazette of July 12.
Information received by the local Japanese confirms the story that the sinking of transports in the Corean straits was a severe blow to Japan. These vessels were carrying the siege guns intended for use against Port Arthur-guns that had been removed from forts defending Japanese harbor tillery. As Japan cannot buy such armament now owing to the neutrality of the manufacturing na-

That such valuable stores should have been se afloat without an escort is incomprehensible. Surely siege guns are worth guarding, and a convoy was due these which are now at the bottom of the sea. Admiral Kamamura may, perhaps, be excused from missing an enemy's fugitive ships in the fog, but he certainly ought to have been at hand when the transports from his own country, laden with inaluable military supplies, and of whose mov perilous waters.

perlious waters.

It may be deemed probable that the Japanese will attempt to get on without siege guns and carry the stronghold of Port Arthur by assault. In that case the loss of life will approximate that of great battles, for Port Arthur is one of the three or four

The Florida Cantaloupe.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have noticed the recent remarks in your columns about what Georgia is sending the northern markets in the way of peaches this summer. Certainly it is a fine article, but what about the cantaloupe? Florida

Colorado will have to look to her laurels from this on as the premier cantaloupe State.

I think all hotel stewards will join me in saying that Florida has removed one, at least, of the m ries of their jobs, the early melon season ORIENTAL HOTEL, July 25. Prince John's Cold Water Cure

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: On reading in a recent issue of your journal of how Butler squeiched an interrupter, I was reminded of John Van Buren's method of doing the same thing At the annual agricultural fair in White Plate n 1854, I saw Prince John, who was the orator of the occasion, dash a tumbler of water between the eres of a not wholly sober interrupter who stood close to the platform. Subsequent proceedings interested him no more. C. G.

NEW YORK, July 25. The Greater Boston as Populous as Chicago. From the World To-Day magazine.
ped around Boston are cities and towns which, if included in a radius equal to that of Chi-caro, would make a city almost if not quite as large s Chicago and much more closely correlated and as cancago and much more closely correlated and interdependent than many sections in Chicago are. The economic waste involved in the maintenance of these various local governmental organizations of one kind and another must be something enor-

mous and can hardly be computed From a Paris letter to the London Truth. Prince Pu Lun, nephew of the Empress Dowage of China, has, refour de St. Louis and Washington, buts, whiting Paris. I asked the Prince what he thought of President Roosevelt. He at first attempted to mimes his answer and then explained that the President impressed him as a noble spreading tree growing to height and dignity. He looked a good king-man. LUNDBERG IS DROPPED.

Inspector Who Passed the Slocum Out Since July 12-Woman's Becomections.

Henry Lundberg, the steamboat inspector whose watchful eye examined the General Slocum and pronounced her seaworthy, has been dropped from the service of the United States since as far back as July 12. This fact came out yesterday at the hear-

ing of the Federal commission that is investigating the Slocum disaster. Said Inspector-General Uhler during the noon "Lundberg, who was an assistant hull

inspector, was only on probation. His six months trial expired shortly after the disaster, and he was not recommended for appointment, so he was dropped." This surprised many.

Mrs. Nieda Witte of 227 East Twentyfirst street, a survivor of the disaster, was

the first to testify.

"When the Ninety-second street ferry passed us," she said in answer to a question, "the Slocum was already filled with smoke. "the Slooum was already filled with smoat. Had the captain stopped then and there we should all have been saved, because the river was full of boats."

"Tell us what you heard," she was re-

quested.
"I heard one of the crew say: "The boat's on fire! Get the hose! Then some one said: 'The couplings are out of order and the hose is all tangled up.'"

The lifeboat she turned to, she further

The lifeboat she turned to, she further testified, lacked a board in the bottom, and the life preservers were like cheeseoloth and crumbled to dust at her touch.

Abel R. Van Tassel and Charles Kelk, the policemen detailed to the Slocum on the day of the picnic, testified that the boat was beached not more than six or seven minutes after the first alarm.

Twelve-year-old Gustav Hincker of 227 East Seventh street testified that he and a little girl he saw there both failed to get down life preservers during the tumult

down life preservers during the tumult because they were too tightly fixed. James K. Atkinson, secretary of the Knickerbocker Steamboat Company, who lives at 1 Verona place, Brooklyn, testified that he had charge of the chartering of the company's boats and that he received \$50 month and 10 per cent commission on all

charters. Fire Marshal Thomas F. Freel also testi-

PRESERVE OLD LANDMARKS. Recommendations of Board of Visitors to West Point.

WASHINGTON, July 25 .-- The board of visitors to the Military Academy at West Point, in a report to the Secretary of War, manimously recommends that in the work of enlarging and reconstructing the buildings of the academy the historic old land-marks among them Fort Putnam and the Old Chapel, be preserved, and that Constitu-tion Island in the Hudson be acquired by the Government and made a part of the reservation. The report of the board closes with the statement that in its opinion the West Point Military Academy is one of the best, if not the very best military school of its kind in the world.

The Public and the Strikes.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In a recent personal letter a thoughtful student f American affairs, whose name is known to scores of thousands on this side of the Atlantic, and not unknown on the other side, makes the following comment on the labor question: I have long been convinced that there will never be radical improvement in industrial matters un employers and employees apprehend the fact that they are set to defend the community from cold hunger, and pestilence, and such like, exactly as oldiers are appointed to defend it from foreign

outs are the public. This, few seemed to realize before they were set shivering by the Seranton strike. Before that, the attitude of the public was that of speciators at a prizefight. They stood of onsidering with various degrees of interest which fighter should have their sympathy, with no per-ception that while the combatants were pounding each other, perhaps seriously, both with all four fists were pounding them—the public—black and

When Paddy and Bridget O'Planigan get drunk and neglect their children-leaving them to starve or freeze-the police interfere (or ought to); but when the squabbles of Mr. Baer and Mr. Mitchell leave millions to freeze, it is regarded as their own business, or at best the President of the United States gets on his knees and beseeches them not to

take possession of my house; by the authority which can withdraw a franchise when the terms on which it was granted are set at naught; by the sampower which cashlers or shoots soldiers who mutiny, or which shoots Benedict Arnold, the public should take both combatants and knock their heads together until they see stars and are willing to steer by them, and not by the forelights of their own yachts, on their appointed course. This view of the concern of the public in

the conflicts of industrialism has been unduly neglected by the real victims of strikes and lock-outs. The coal strike, as this writer save brought it directly home. Should we be obliged to forego steaks and roasts for a few weeks, and find our diet limited to baked beans, potatoes, and ice cream, the point would be still further emphasized, perhaps to our great and lasting benefit.

Employers have rights, and employees have their rights; but the public has also rights, and those rights are paramount. The great difficulty lies to-day in the absence of any known and approved method by which this writer's "head knocking" process can be performed with due effect and with due regard to the specific rights of the culprits Some way may be found when the public realizes that its functions are those of a judge to pronounce sentence and not merely those of a jury to hear the evidence and express on on the merits of the controversy. NEW YORK, July 25. CONSUMER.

Thus they spoke of Thomas Tibbles. Thus—the while their eyes were shining. Glowing, with a fervent ardor:
"Tibbles! Tibbles! What a title!
Tibbles—it is more than kingly! Tibblest How the word inspires One to thoughts and actions noble How it warms the coursing lifeblood! Oh! At last a man is chosen With a name of such proportions That the Office, erstwhile backward, Seeks him with a rush and pats him On the back, such weight he carrie Tibbles! Where in all our annals Is there such a warm cognomen? nplace are names like Lin When compared with Thomas Tibbles

Like a match to silvern moonlight

Like a cull to richest peach crop, Like a tub to monster liner. Like a gust to tropic typhoon So are other names to Tibbles. Can a man from birth be destined To achieve the topmost glories? Tho can doubt it? Look at Tibbles Men are now by nature chosen, By fastidious Fate selected, To perform the heavy labors In the past to gods intrusted. Nature with an eye unerring. Fate with nicest sense of judgment Searched and sought and hit on Tibbles Marked him with their famous label, Tagged him with the tag, distinction Brought him up and planned his progress, Onded e'en his smallest effort. Saying, 'This is Thomas Tibbles' It is up to us to see he Isn't chipped or scratched or broken. Ere the time for his fruition! Now the time is fast approaching When the Milky Way turns sour. When the sun has seven daughters. When the rings of distant Saturn Jupiter shall set with diamonds. Then will Tibbles climb to glory.

Thus they spoke of Thomas Tibbies Thus-the while their ample whiskers Waved in apt gesticulation, Rose and fell in flowing cadence. Up and down and horizontal. Tibbles! What a title! Tibbles! Thomas Tibble

THE OPENHYM TITES.

One-Tenth of Joseph Openhym's Estate Goes to Charity, as He Willed.

The clause in the will of Joseph Openhym, who died in 1894, leaving one-tenth of his estate to charitable institutions to be designated by his executors after the death of his brother, Adolphe Openhym, who has a life interest in the estate, has been upheld as valid by Surrogate Fitzgerald, and as no appeal has been taken from the decision the executors will now proceed to determine what institutions they consider worthy of Joseph Openhym's charity.

The estate amounts to several hundred

The estate amounts to several number thousand dollars, and after the death of Adolphe Openhym, who disappeared from his home on March 30, 1908, and whose body was found in the Harlem River a few weeks later, the executors of Joseph Openhym—Augustus W. Openhym and Robert B. Hirsch—made an accounting of their executorship. They reported, however, that they had made no attempt to execute the charitable bequest, as they were in doubt concerning its validity and wished to have that point settled by the Surrogates' Court.

Joseph Openhym drew his own will, without the aid of a lawyer, and Frederick S. Wait was appointed referee to determine whether the language in which the will was drawn, particularly with reference to the charitable bequest clause, was definite enough to be considered binding in law. He reported that there could be no question concerning the intention of the testator to leave one-tenth of his estate to charity, and that there was nothing ambiguous about the will even if it was drawn by a layman without assistance. He recommended, therefore, that the executors be directed to carry out the wishes of the testator, and this recommendation was approved without further discussion by Surrogate Fitzgerald. The executors thought at first that they would appeal from this dethousand dollars, and after the death of gate Fitzgerald. The executors thought at first that they would appeal from this de-cision, but they reconsidered this determin-ation and are now prepared to abide by the court's ruling.

IMMIGRATION LAWS ENFORCED. Secretary Metcalf Says No Complaints

Have Been Submitted by Musical Unions. WASHINGTON, July 25 .- Secretary Metcalf to-day made the following comment with regard to the statement printed in the New York newspapers that certain organizations of musicians in that city had protested to the President against the alleged admittance into this country of foreign musicians in violation of the immigration law: "The immigration law is being rigidly

"The immigration law is being rigidly and conscientiously enforced. No evidence of any violation of the law has at any time been submitted to the Bureau of Immigration by the musical unions. If it should appear that musicians are being imported to take the places of American musicians, as a result of the refusals of the latter to work at a reduced compensation, the administrative officer will at once apply the law. "The immigration officers are men of

"The immigration officers are men of intelligence and good judgment, and have been fully and carefully instructed as to their duties under the law. As a precentionary measure the Commissioner-General of Immigration has issued instructions to immigration officers to question all musicians coming to this country, for the purpose of ascertaining whether they come here under contract for the purpose of taking the places of American musicians. If any such are found, the department will undoubtedly hold, in accordance with past precedents, that they are here in violation of the law, leaving it to the courts to ultimately decide whether they come under the excepted classes." under the excepted classes.'

BILL STERETT FOR CONGRESS. Boom for a Texan Who, It is said,

"Would Be a Joy Forever" in the House. WASHINGTON, July 25 .- Perry G. Claiborne of Dallas, Tex., is here with a Congress boom for Col. William G. Sterett of his town. Col. Sterett is a national character. He announced at the St. Louis convention that he "had been following our peerless leader to an open grave for eight years and was damned glad when he got there,

but assurances have been given that this will not be held up against him by the still faithful Bryanites.

"There is a serious intention cherished by the people of this district to send Col. Sterett to Congress," said Mr. Claiborne, "as soon as the present member serves out one more term it being the quatorn out one more term, it being the custom in Texas to give a man a second term. As a townsman and personal friend I trust this idea will be carried to fruition, for if there is one individual in all our borders who would be a joy forever in the national legislature, and who would contribute to the good as well as to the gayety of the country at large, that person is William Greene Sterett. 'Bill' Sterett, as his friends delight to call him, is not only a prince among men, but he is a philosopher, a publicist and a patriot. People who admire him for his quaint ways are often ignorant of his real character. His oddities of speech or of raiment are mere incidents, and beneath them the merits of the man shine like a star." the man shine like a star."

THE WAR COLLEGE STRIKE. Nearly Enough Bricklayers Scoured to Replace the Strikers.

WASHINGTON, July 25 .- Nearly enough bricklayers have been secured from the eligible list of the civil service to replace the twenty-three union men who quit work on the War College buildings last week because a non-union man, a negro, had been employed. Twenty-five men have already reported for work, and Capt. Sewell, n charge of the construction of the build-

ings, expects others to-morrow.

Capt. Sewell said to-day that he did not Capt. Sewell said to-day that he did not ask whether the new men were colored or white, or non-union or union. "All I wanted to know," he added, "was whether they were capable mechanics and could do a fair day's work."

None of the strikers has applied for work. They will have a consultation this week with the national officers of their union. and some action may be taken with regard to the position of the union toward Government work. There is some talk of order-

ment work. There is some talk of ordering a strike on the other buildings being erected at the navy yard, upon which some non-union workmen are also employed, but no notice of such action has reached the officers in charge. Whether or not the carpenters, plasterers and other trades unionists will be permitted to work on the War College buildings is another question not yet settled.

MANILA BAY PRIZE MONEY. It Is Finally Settled That Dewey and Ris Men Shall Receive \$827,000.

WASHINGTON, July 25 .- Although the battle of Manila Bay was fought six years ago last May, the question of the amount ago last May, the question of the amount of prize money due Admiral Dewey and the members of his force was not finally settled until to-day, when Justice Gould in the District Court, signed an order approving the report of the auditor appointed to adjust the account. The order overruled any exceptions taken by either side, and awards the victors \$827,000, less 10 per cent. for legal expenses.

The case has been before the Supreme Court of the United States, which decided that the prize money should not include the value of the property on shore captured or the value of the vessels which were sunk and subsequently raised and repaired.

Battleship Squadron Arrives at Flume WASHINGTON, July 25 .- The Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department has

Navigation of the Navy Department has been advised that the battleships Kearsarge, Alabama, Missouri, Illinois and Maine and the despatch boat Mayflower have arrived at Flume from Trieste. The five officers of the Kearsarge left behind at Trieste are reported as doing well.

The two enlisted men mentioned in Saturday's despatch from Rear Admiral Barker, commanding the North Atlantic battleship equadron, are John W. King, mess attendant on the battleship Kearsarge, and James T. Foley, of the battleship Maine. King is reported to be in a serious condition, but Foley is doing well.